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*NATIVE AMERICANS BATTLE MINING (cont. from pg. 10)

molybdenum and copper, the two minerals Amax is interested in. Both produce sulphur dioxide, a poisonous, noxious and corrosive gas. The widespread pollution of the air and water over the 20 years the project is expected to last would threaten the future of any agriculture or wildlife on the reservation. In addition, molybdenum is highly radioactive and has been linked to cancer, genital disorders, birth defects and eventual deaths.

While they will absorb the risks, the PMTA reports, the Colville tribes will receive only a small percentage of the profits "and a lot of destruction of life and land."

Final negotiations on a contract for the mining operation are being rushed through and could be completed as early as April. But the PMTA plans to wage a campaign "to sensitize the tribal membership and the public to the extreme dangers of the mining venture and petition the Tribal Business Council, State and Government officials to end all mining operations, which to us is a sentence of death and genocide."

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For further information contact PMTA, P.O. Box 99, Inchelium, Washington 99138.

ZIMBABWE

LNS INTERVIEW: ZANU LEADER ROBERT MUGABE CHARGES BRITISH AS CEASEFIRE "VIOLATORS-IN-CHIEF" SEEKS UNITY TO MEET POST-ELECTION DANGERS

by Michael Shuster
Guardian/Liberation News Service

(Editor's note: On the eve of elections intended to bring Zimbabwe's first genuine Black majority government, virtually all press reports predict that the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) headed by Robert Mugabe will poll the most votes. But once the votes are counted, all bets are off. Mugabe himself has been the target of two assassination attempts in recent weeks. Most of ZANU's 20,000 guerrilla troops, whose growing strength forced Britain and Rhodesia's white minority to agree to majority rule elections, are confined to 16 camps scattered throughout the country. They still hold their arms inside the camps. But they are not allowed to take their weapons out into the countryside. And they are surrounded. At least 40,000 white-led Rhodesian soldiers roam at will, along with 20,000 "auxiliaries" loyal to Bishop Abel Muzorewa, the chosen candidate of white Rhodesians and the apartheid regime of neighboring South Africa.

Recent press reports have been filled with charges and counter-charges about voter intimidation. A group of American observers who arrived in Zimbabwe in mid-February got a first-hand taste of intimidation when they ventured into a Tribal Trust area (one of the "reservations" allotted to Africans by Rhodesia's white settlers). First they ran into a terrified man who reported that he had just been beaten by Rhodesian troops who suspected him of supporting ZANU. A few minutes later they ran into the troops themselves...and found themselves surrounded by a dozen soldiers brandishing machine-guns and shouting, "The gooks, we're going to get the gooks." After having been hauled off to the nearest military base, the observers were finally released several hours later. "We had been told by some of our friends here that they are intimidated," commented George Houser of the American Committee on Africa. "We can believe it, because we saw it and we felt it."

Another of the Americans treated to this view of the troops assigned by Britain to prevent intimidation was Michael Shuster, an editor of Southern Africa magazine, reporter for Pacifica radio, and former Liberation News Service collective member. Along with an account of the experience, Shuster filed the following interview with ZANU leader Mugabe. In it Mugabe refutes many of the charges of intimidation laid against his party and puts the blame for ceasefire violations squarely on the British governor, Lord Soames, and the Rhodesian troops and auxiliaries. Mugabe also tell about recent efforts to rebuild an alliance with the other wing of the Patriotic Front guerrillas, Joshua Nkomo's Zimbabwe African Peoples Union (ZAPU). And he underlines the importance of forging some kind of unity by predicting flatly that he does not expect the white Rhodesians to turn over the reins of power without "real resistance from the Security Forces."

The interview was telexed to The Guardian, which along with Southern Africa will publish future reports from Shuster about the elections and their aftermath.)

QUESTION: HOW DO YOU RESPOND TO CHARGES THAT YOUR FORCES, ZANLA (THE ZIMBABWE AFRICAN NATIONAL LIBERATION ARMY), ARE GUILTY OF VIOLATING THE CEASEFIRE AND INTIMIDATING THE PEOPLE?

MUGABE: There are obviously cases of violation of the ceasefire. Some continued acts -- military operations -- have gone on. We told the British at Lancaster House (during negotiations on a majority rule constitution and elections) that 10 days was not enough time for us to effect a ceasefire. After having operated in over 85 percent of the total land area for ten years, and fielding as many forces as 19-20,000, we could not expect to reach those forces in a matter of ten days. It was impossible.

There are elements of our forces which we could not reach in good time, and so we admit that there are still groups at large and that given time we shall round up everybody. But we have no obligation to persist in assembling anybody at all at this stage, because the Rhodesian forces, the auxiliaries, the air forces, are all deployed. What is the significance of a ceasefire if it's just one side? Nobody should complain to us that we still have other groups at large when they still have everybody at large.

I have called the governor the violator-in-chief of the ceasefire. Yes, and I have told him to his face that that's what he is. He violated the ceasefire agreement before anybody did. He refused to confine the Rhodesian forces and the auxiliaries to their bases as was required by the agreement. They were to have disengaged first, before our movement to rendezvous points. What were we expected to do -- surrender? That's what it now appears to be. And our forces didn't like it at all. Now the security forces are gradually surrounding our assembly points.

As to the charge of intimidation, who does not know that over the last four years or so, we have created zones of effective control, liberated zones, in certain areas. We created structures of our own, village committees, district committees which managed affairs in those areas in every respect. It was firm control.

Having created this solid support, we feel it's not fair for anyone to imagine that because others do not attract support when they go into those areas, that it's necessarily intimidation. It cannot be intimidation. It's just the rejection of the people whom they don't know. They have known ZANU and ZANLA in those areas. When the others hold meetings the meetings are not well attended. This angers them. It angers the governor.

Must we urge our people to attend other people's meetings? Is that good politics? What we would not want to see is our people acting to obstruct the organization of other parties. That would be unfair. But if our people merely abstain from the meetings of others, then I don't see any problem there.

Our allies (referring to ZAPU) are also complaining about this aspect -- that they have not had much success in certain areas. But this is not peculiar to other parties. It has also happened to us. If we go to Nkomo's stronghold, we do not attract crowds.

There was a meeting in one township in Bulawayo, which is absolutely controlled by Nkomo. The police said there were only a hundred people there. There were more policemen than that. But we don't complain because that's just not our area of control. We are prepared to recognize those facts.

What baffles us is that in making out these charges against us, the governor and the monitoring team ignore completely the acts of intimidation by the auxiliary forces, the security forces, and the Selous Scouts (a feared special unit of the Rhodesian Army).

THE BRITISH SAY THAT WHEN YOU MAKE COUNTERCHARGES, THEY ARE NOT SUBSTANTIATED. HOW DO YOU RESPOND?

Some cases are fully substantiated. In some cases, our people do give general statements, but we include it all so that the British have a comprehensive picture of what the people are complaining about.

In no single instance have the British replied that, yes, this is a good case. Take the attack here when they tried to throw a grenade by my house. The people who did that were caught because our chaps were astute. They got the car number and there was a roadblock.

Those people were apprehended. To this day, nobody has dared to say who they are. We have heard it from other police privately that they are from Bishop Muzorewa's party. But this will not be made public.

The attacks against us have been increasing. With nobody being actually brought before the courts.

At the same time, the auxiliary forces are committing serious acts of intimidation and the governor will not check them. He will not confine them to their bases. For one reason or another, he thinks they are a restabilizing force. But that's not the opinion that people have of them.

HOW HAS THE GOVERNOR, LORD SOAMES, TREATED YOU IN THE MEETINGS YOU'VE HAD WITH HIM?

In the first meeting he was kind of sensing what kind of person I was, like the first round of boxing. At the end of it, he was doing more punching than I. Then the second round, the second meeting, there was more threat and more punching from him. I think I lost the round.

But then I gathered information on the auxiliaries and other matters. That strengthened me, and I had a good case against him. So I saw him again, and I think I did a lot of punching. He was a very soft man. I think that was my round. He sounded like a man who was afraid, afraid that things might not go well for him. After all, if we really are forced to start fighting, it cannot reflect well on him. It would be his failure. I had to tell him quite frankly that if he actually banned us from participating in the elections, then there would be no purpose in our upholding the ceasefire.

We do not accept that he has any right to ban voters. I thought the whole exercise at Lancaster House was to enfranchise people so that they could vote for a government of their own liking. I asked him whether this type of banning was the final lesson in democracy that the British had decided to teach us. After you have left, I told him, we can apply it, when we feel certain elements in society are not conforming to rules. He was startled. He didn't like that.

HOW HAVE DISCUSSIONS WITH JOSHUA NKOMO GONE?

There have been two meetings between us to discuss our relationship. Our view is that at the end of the elections, the ZANU yield and the ZAPU yield. Regardless of the degree of strength each part has attained, we should combine so we can constitute an alliance.

But he was complaining about the inability of his people to organize rallies and campaigns in areas where we are in control. I told him we had equal difficulty in his areas, but of course his areas are fewer.

We talked about the need for us to get closer and to formulate at this stage -- so close to the elections -- what we want to do at the end of the elections. And to combine in the face of the governor's strategy to divide us.

Well, Nkomo was happy. He said there was hard feeling on the part of most of his members, but he was going to talk to them.

I hope we work out some definite strategy. I cannot see ZAPU aligning itself with (white Rhodesian leader Ian) Smith after we have worked together. Nor can I in all honesty feel happy at the end of the day that we are working just as ZANU, and constituting a government as ZANU, even if we get a majority. We are duty bound to form an alliance with ZAPU.

HOW DO YOU FEEL ABOUT THE POST-ELECTIONS PROSPECTS? ARE THE WHITE RHODESIANS GOING TO TURN OVER THE REINS OF POWER?

No. I think there's going to be real resistance from the security forces. And the governor is aiding them by mobilizing them.

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LABOR/ANTI-NUCLEAR

COURT HEARS CASE OF NUCLEAR PLANT WORKER REMOVED FROM UNION POST FOR QUESTIONING RADIATION

NEW YORK (LNS) -- When Richard Ostrowski, a worker and union shop steward at Con Edison's Indian Point nuclear power plant in New York, organize a meeting about the hazards of low-level radiation last June, he certainly never expected that eight months later he would be battling in court against reprisals by union leaders. But on February 22, lawyers representing Ostrowski were due to go before Federal Court Judge Constance Baker Motley to argue that Ostrowski should be allowed to return to his post as shop steward.

Union leaders removed him from his elected post after trying him and finding him guilty of "willfully harming the union" by arranging for radiation hazards expert Dr. Thomas Najarian to tell union members about possible dangers. With help from the Center for Constitutional Rights and joined by several other union members, Ostrowski has filed suit to win reinstatement.

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LABOR

YOUNGSTOWN STEELWORKERS FIGHT PLANT CLOSINGS

by Kathy Kozachenko, USWA Local 1397
Liberation News Service

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio (LNS) -- Over 500 steelworkers and their families took over the district offices of U.S. Steel in Youngstown in late January, as part of an ongoing campaign to force the company to continue operation of its Ohio and McDonald Works or sell the mills to the workers.

U.S. Steel has announced plans to shut the mills down in June, throwing 3,500 steelworkers out of work. The impact of the plant closings extends far beyond those 3,500 workers and their families, however. Critics of the plan estimate that every steel job lost due to the plant closings will eventually cost two other jobs in the Youngstown area.

The Ohio and McDonald Works closings follow on the heels of other mill closings in the area. In 1979 alone, 4,700 steel jobs were lost in the Youngstown area, according to Ed Mann, President of the local at another plant that closed in December. Many residents feel that nothing less than the economic viability and lifeblood of the Mahoning Valley is at stake in the current fight to keep the mills open.

The organizing that went on for the January 28 rally reflected this sentiment. The rally was supported by a variety of organizations and individuals, including Wally Ford (President UAW Local 1210--Lordstown), the Ohio Public Interest Campaign and the recently formed Save Jobs Committee.

As the rally began, the packed union hall listened in silence as Bob Vasquez, president of Local 1330, played a tape of William Kerwin, superintendent of U.S. Steel's Youngstown Works. The tape was made in June 1979 and on it Kerwin stated, "I want to assure you the Ohio Works and the McDonald Works are not in jeopardy. They will continue to operate."

"We al remember those words," state Vasquez. "Now it's time to remind U.S. Steel of their promises."

Ed Mann spoke next, recalling the past struggles of steelworkers. "In 1919 Youngstown steelworkers burned down the plants. In 1937 Youngstown steelworkers laid down their lives fighting U.S. Steel for a union. Now it's time to fight U.S. Steel again. You -- you men and you women -- can change history. Let's show them that Youngstown steelworkers got guts and we're going to fight for our jobs."

INSIDE THE HEADQUARTERS

Following Mann's speech, the crowd moved down the street and took over the U.S. Steel building. While 200-300 people picketed outside, 100 people remained inside the building--determined to stay until they received some answers from the corporation.

The demonstrators ranged in age from infants to pensioners, and in many cases whole families were there together demanding that U.S. Steel not destroy their community. Chanting "Save my Daddy's job," children carried signs that read: "U.S. Steel Guilty of Child Abuse."

The mood was determined, exuberant and serious. "I'll stay here a month if we need to," stated one steelworker. Another watched a U.S. Steel employee photographing the demonstrators and asked, with bitter humor, "What are they gonna do, fire us?" The sentiment, voiced and unvoiced, was: We've got nothing to lose.

At the end of the day, however, the demonstrators left voluntarily at the urging of Bob Vasquez. Vasquez explained that U.S. Steel had agreed to meet with him the next day and therefore the demonstrators had achieved their objective. "If they don't give us any answers, we can always come back," he stated.

Many demonstrators disagreed with Vasquez and argued against leaving the building. They felt that U.S. Steel had not given them any answers and that by leaving they would surrender the initiative to the company. But everyone agreed on the necessity of unity and together everyone left the building.

PRODDING THE UNION INTERNATIONAL

A heated meeting followed at Local 1330, with several steelworkers voicing their anger at Vasquez's decision. Other steelworkers brought up the issue of the union International. "The truckers brought this country to its knees," shouted one steelworker. "What's wrong with us? We're just one little local out here by ourselves. Where's our International?"

Most members know exactly where the International is -- safely and comfortably at home in a downtown Pittsburgh office building. Lloyd McBride, President of the USWA, has stated that he sees no way of stopping the plant closings. Commenting on the steelworkers' attempt to buy the mills, McBride was quoted in the Youngstown Vindicator as saying, "The union was designed to bargain for its members, not to run steel mills." McBride went on to accuse those fighting to keep the mills open of being "phonies...people who put other people's blood and money on the line."

McBride's statement aroused a great deal of anger in the Youngstown community. In an open letter to McBride, Shirley Mignogna, active in the Save Jobs Committee and wife of a steelworker, stated:

"Maybe we are fighting a losing battle, we don't know. But at least my husband and I will be able to face our children and let them know that we have done our best.

"We are not only thinking of ourselves but also about the other people who may end up in our situation.

"If you feel you have discouraged us in any way, I'm sorry to disappoint you because if anything, you have made us stronger and more united than ever before."

FIGHTING ON SEVERAL FRONTS

The present situation in Youngstown calls for every bit of that determination and strength. U.S. Steel has announced that under no condition will it keep the mills open. The company also recently stated that it will not sell the mills to any sub-

sidized corporation. Labor and community leaders are proposing forming a corporation to be jointly owned by workers, local residents, and local businesses. It is this corporation that would keep the mills running.

"U.S. Steel has said it's abandoning the mills," stated Mann. "They should be willing to sell to us then based on the price of the land."

The Youngstown community is fighting the closings on several fronts. One is a law suit charging U.S. Steel with breach of verbal agreement. The suit claims that U.S. Steel stated it would keep the Ohio and McDonald Works open as long as they showed a profit. A trial date of March 17 has been set.

In the meantime, union officials are meeting with various state and federal agencies in an attempt to get funding for the community steel corporation. The state of Ohio has said it will put $10 million into the project. A $27 million federal grant is now being sought.

One of the most active groups fighting the plant closings is the Save Jobs Committee. Started by several wives of steelworkers, the committee has collected over 12,000 signatures requesting that President Carter and the Congress safeguard the jobs at the Ohio and McDonald Works. The Committee plans to take these petitions to Washington in late February.

"We're not a wives' group," explained Arlene Denney, one of the Committee's founders. "We're a community organization of steelworkers, wives, mothers and fathers of steelworkers, trade unionists, and anyone who wants to fight the plant closings." Active in the group are members of four different steel locals, several mineworkers, an Ohio Edison employee, a railroad worker, and an electrical worker.

No one thinks the fight to keep the mills open is going to be easy. But they're not about to quit and they're united around the slogan "We're human beings, not scrap."

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The Save Jobs Committee can be contacted at P.O. Box 884, Youngstown, Ohio 44501 for further information or to receive messages of support.

UNDOCUMENTED WORKERS

NEW MEXICO GROUP PUBLISHES GUIDE FOR UNDOCUMENTED WORKERS

NEW YORK (LNS) -- For the many undocumented workers from Mexico, "El Otro Lado" means the United States, "the other side" of the border, where Mexican workers come to look for jobs in the fields and factories. Now, the Albuquerque-based organization New Mexico People and Energy (NMPE) has published a pamphlet entitled El Otro Lado, designed to combat the lack of information that helps make the other side a place where undocumented workers live in fear and poverty, a hidden and exploited population.

"It's the first complete guide to the U.S. for undocumented workers," Deb Preusch of NMPE said of the 34-page book. "We decided to publish the guide because these workers don't have any information about their rights. El Otro Lado is a guide to living and working conditions in the U.S., complete with a U.S. map, and a list of groups where the workers can go for help."

Also included in the attractive, pocket-sized guide is information about: the operation of the Border Patrol; legal ways to immigrate; rights when arrested; rights to organize; Social Security, income taxes and the U.S. monetary system; minimum wage laws; sending telegrams and making telephone calls; and finding medical services and legal help.

El Otro Lado also provides undocumented workers with a list of supportive labor unions, legal services, church groups, and community organizations.

"Millions of undocumented workers live and work on this side of the border," said Preusch, "but few know their rights or what laws affect them. Without information, they are at a loss to control their own lives. For example, workers have the right to receive minimum wage and workers' compensation. Contrary to common belief (that undocumented workers use services paid for by U.S. taxpayers), undocumented workers can't receive benefits from Social Security and income taxes, although they are required to pay these taxes."

"An important contribution of this guide is its encouragement of workers to organize. Too often, undocumented workers have been viewed as a threat to U.S. workers. But undocumented workers have proven that they too can be organized and will go out on strike."

Although the pamphlet's title and some of its information relate specifically to Mexican workers in the Southwest, a great deal of the information applies to undocumented workers from other countries and in other regions. The lists of legal and labor organizations cover not only California and the Southwest but the entire United States.

Copies of the booklet can be obtained from NMPE for 25 cents apiece. Call or write: NMPE, Box 4726, Albuquerque, NM 87196 (505) 266-5009.

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LABOR/OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

LABOR FACES UPHILL BATTLE AGAINST ATTACK ON OSHA PROTECTION

by Eric Nadler
Liberation News Service

NEW YORK (LNS) -- The most serious attack ever against the 10-year-old Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) has been launched by pro-business interests and carried into Congress by a curious coalition of liberal and conservative Senators. And labor leaders, who for years have warded off similar salvos against the agency, fear this one may well be successful.

The chief weapon is bill S2153, ironically misnamed "The OSHA Improvement Act of 1980." The legislation, introduced last December by Senators Richard Schweiker (R-Pa.) and Orin Hatch (R-Utah),

would exempt more than 90 percent of American workplaces from OSHA safety inspections. In addition, it would take away workers' rights to request surprise inspections, reduce the already inadequate fines companies now pay for safety violations and increase employer incentive to underreport deaths and injuries.

EXEMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

Specifically, the bill would require OSHA to obtain a list from each state worker's compensation agency of all employers in that state which reported occupational injuries resulting in two or more lost workdays during the preceding year. Any workplace not on the list would automatically qualify for exemption from safety inspections. Other workplaces could qualify for exemption by declaring in an affidavit that they had no employee deaths and few lost workdays due to injuries in the preceding year.

At exempt workplaces, safety inspections would not be permitted except when there has been an accident causing death or hospitalization or when there is evidence of imminent danger.

OSHA would be able to inspect to determine whether a previously cited violation has been corrected, but would not be able to respond with an inspection on the basis of a complaint if the employer "assures" OSHA that the violation is corrected. Currently, 60 percent of OSHA inspections are the result of worker complaints.

Worker's compensation data reporting requirements vary greatly from state to state. Many companies already falsify data to keep premiums low. The bill would provide further incentive for employers to falsify injury records--even by forcing injured workers back to work.

The OSHA area office would have to obtain information from the employer before making a safety inspection, thereby giving the employer effective prior notice that the "feds are coming."

OSHA SUPPORTERS AND OPPONENTS MOBILIZE

The sponsors of the measure say it will reduce the "policeman's role" of OSHA and encourage employer and employee "self-initiative." But critics charge it represents the "gutting" of one of this country's most progressive labor acts.

While the Carter administration has taken no official position as yet, Assistant Labor Secretary Dr. Eula Bingham has emerged as one of the proposed legislation's most outspoken critics.

"Congress created the OSHA law to prevent worker death and injury. I am deeply concerned that under this proposal OSHA presence would generally be permitted only after injury or death had occurred," Dr. Bingham said in an official statement after the bill was proposed. "This runs contrary to the concepts that have been generally accepted in preventive medicine throughout the last century."

Senate liberals such as Labor Committee Chairman Harrison Williams of New Jersey, Alan Cranston of California and Frank Church of Idaho have signed on as sponsors of the bill to the dismay of their union supporters. They argue that the mood of Congress is such that their support in an attempt to protect OSHA from even more crippling cuts.

Labor groups have been lobbying with them to withdraw their support. But they have reported little success in this election year among liberals reluctant to arouse the wrath of big business.

"I'm not at all optimistic that we will be successful in stopping the bill," Joel Shufro of the New York Committee for Occupational Safety and Health (NYCOSH) told LNS. "Right now I'd have to say, we'll fail."

Nonetheless, the United Auto Workers, which may lose OSHA coverage on half the plants where its members work, is lobbying heavily in Washington to defeat the bill, joined by other unions and environmental groups such as Friends of the Earth and the Washington-based Environmentalists for Full Employment. They hope to get their points across at public hearings on the bill slated for sometime this spring.

In the event of Senate passage, the bill will go through the House Subcommittee on Education and Labor Health and Safety. Labor organizers are starting to direct their attention to that panel, which is chaired by former United Mine Workers General Counsel Joseph Gaydos (D-Pa.)

The OSHA law was originally passed to help reduce the suffering of workers and their families caused by job-related accidents and illnesses. About 21 million workers in the U.S. face known health hazards on the job and at least five million are injured in work accidents each year. The direct cost to the economy of workplace injuries alone is more than $21 billion per year. And NYCOSH estimates that ten times more workdays are lost each year because of injuries than because of strikes.

The bill is the latest anti-labor, anti-regulatory measure that has swept through the halls of Congress in recent years. Whether this bill passes or not, labor activists have to be discouraged that they are now spending most of their time and energy trying to hold onto what they have gained instead of fighting for additionally needed benefits.

OSHA has never been as effective as it could be. With business interests constantly on the offensive, its budget has been held to less than three cents per worker and its staff has been held to subsistence levels. Some observers feel that Bingham's arrival on the scene two years ago as an aggressive advocate of OSHA prompted this latest attack on the progressive measure. They also speculate that despite the vigorous campaign by some labor groups, the OSHA death knell may already be sounding.

Letters to Senators on the Committee on Labor and Human Resources may help. Address all mail to the Dirksen Senate Office Building, Washington, DC 20510. The Senators on the committee are: Jennings Randolph (D-W. Va.), Claiborne Pell (D-R.I.), Edward Kennedy (D-Mass.), Thomas Eagleton (D-Mo.), Donald Riegle, Jr. (D-Mich.), Howard Metzenbaum (D-Ohio), Jacob Javits (R-NY), Robert Stafford (R-Vt.), William Armstrong (R-Colo.), Gordon Humphrey (R-N.H.) and Harrison Williams (D-N.J.).

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IRAN

(See photos.)

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM IRAN WITH EVIDENCE OF SHAH'S CRIMES, U.S. COMPLICITY

by Liberation News Service

NEW YORK (LNS) -- As the five-member international investigating commission prepared to fly into Tehran on February 20 to look into Iranian charges against the former Shah, a delegation of Americans who recently returned from the Iranian capital has provided samples of the evidence the investigators can expect to see, documenting crimes committed by the Shah, his dreaded secret police (SAVAK) and his backers in Washington. The evidence is as gruesome as it is convincing. Ghoulish photographs retrieved from SAVAK files provide before-and-after glimpses of the effects of torture on political prisoners. A photo album containing some of the same photos was discovered at the American Embassy, a gory confirmation of charges by former CIA analyst Jesse Leaf that the US had helped "instruct officials in the SAVAK on torture techniques."

"What I feel, what the students holding the hostages feel," commented James Cockroft, a sociology professor at Rutgers University and a member of the delegation, "is that the whole world should know what was done under the Shah, how it happened, so that it shouldn't happen again."

While in Iran, Cockroft and other members of the delegation, including artist-photographer Eva Cockroft, saw many of the scars left by "what was done under the Shah." They saw photographs of the torture victims and they saw some of the instruments used on them by SAVAK. "The Opollo is a helmet that magnifies the sound of your own yelling 1,000 times," James Cockroft said of one of these devices. "There were more refined tortures -- psychological tortures, total silence, no books, isolation."

One of the photos had a particular impact on t he Cockrofts. "Soroor Aladpoush -- the name struck me," Eva Cockroft explained to LNS. "When we were in Iran in October 1978 to investigate human rights violations, we spoke at length to the families of political prisoners. One mother told us the story of her son's murder. Later we found out that the daughter also was killed."

Such stories are common in Iran, where many families lost an entire generation and most were touched in some way by the violence of SAVAK and the Shah's army. But torture and murder aren't the only crimes charged against the Shah.

The students holding the U.S. Embassy also charge him with massive thefts from the Iranian people. They are demanding the return of his assets, which the ex-Shah modestly puts at a few hundred million dollars and others have estimated in the billions. Meanwhile, the Iranian people are struggling to overcome the legacy of economic dislocation and injustice the Shah left behind -- starvation and poverty in the midst of enormous oil wealth, shacks and illiteracy in a land that "bought $20 billion worth of weapons between 1973 and '75, including weapons not even NATO had."

OPULENCE AND DESTITUTION

"We saw the kind of luxury the Shah's sister's palace represented," James Cockroft told LNS, "and the extreme poverty of the tin can cities and shanty towns, the brick houses in poor neighborhoods, crowded, without plumbing. The agrarian reform, the so-called 'modernization' of the Shah, forced the population off the land and streaming into the city. Now there is massive unemployment. The tin can cities are built right on the refuse dumps. They extend for miles."

"It's like in Latin America," Eva Cockroft added, "where cities are ringed by shanty towns. The agribusiness (introduced by the Shah's "white revolution") developed deep well irrigation. And as a result the land dried up. A country that was self-sufficient in 1953 (when the Shah was reinstalled o n his throne by a CIA-backed coup) was importing 75-80 percent of its food in 1978."

This is the record for which the Iranian people are demanding that the Shah be sent back to stand trial. And it was to focus world attention on that demand and on the responsibility of the U.S. in propping up the Shah that Iranian students seized the American Embassy. But the Cockrofts believe that "for some reason there has been a press blockade on all these findings." Instead, they see the press playing along with a deliberate campaign to stir up anti-Iranian feeling.

"We have evidence that the taking of the hostages was provoked by Carter," James Cockroft stated. "We have documents that escaped the shredder. The documents indicate enough smoke to suggest a fire -- to suggest a destabilization campaign by Carter and the CIA."

The international investigating committee may help to break through that press blockade to bring the horrifying evidence of the Shah's crimes before the people of the world. It may even force some recognition of U.S. responsibility for the Shah and his actions, although President Carter stubbornly insists that the U.S. will make no admission of guilt ("imperialism is never having to say you're sorry").

"They despise Carter," James Cockroft said of the Iranians with whom he spoke, "because he is religious and he supported the bloodbath. Right after the massacre on Black Friday (in which at least 3,000 people were gunned down at Jaleh Square on September 8, 1978), Carter said, 'The Shah shares my human rights standards.'"

"All Iranians, when they talk, distinguish between the American people and the government. But when they talk about the government, the hatred, you just have to see it. But to nail Carter, you have to nail seven American presidents. It goes back that far, through Truman."

A policy going back that far can hardly be written off as a miscalculation. And the Cockrofts recognize that fact in stating "the larger goal of the campaign -- to change American foreign policy and avoid all future Vietnams, Chiles and Irans." For that to happen, they believe, the American people will have to come to grips not only with the reality of what the U.S. inflicted on Iran, but with the reality of the revolution now taking

place in that country.

THE REVOLUTION HAS NOT BEEN TELEVISED

From what they saw, that reality is far different than what has been reported here in the U.S. "When people ask us what Iran is like today, we inform them that it is not the way it looks on television," the Cockrofts reported on their return. "We saw very few soldiers in the streets and never felt threatened. And we were surprised to find tapes of the BeeGees and other western music being played on Mossadegh Avenue.

"Women are not more oppressed than before. In fact, the massive involvement of women in social and political activity has changed their condition and has laid the basis for greater changes in the future.

"Much decision-making occurs at the local level, and factories, offices, farms, cities and towns are normally run by councils composed of management, work-force, staff, and residents."

While Iran is indeed a hotbed of many conflicting groups and ideologies, the Cockrofts dispute the TV image of a society collapsing into chaos and religious fanaticism. And they emphasize that there is widespread consensus on many aspects of the revolution -- including the seizure of the U.S. Embassy. "Minister (of National Guidance) Minachi, for example, recently under attack by the students, told us, 'The taking of the Embassy was the most important anti-imperialist act in Iranian history.'"

A great deal of the apparent confusion and conflict, they point out, reflects an outburst of political activity that had been viciously repressed under the Shah.

"There are many other political groups active in Iran besides the students -- and they all have their newspapers, sell their books. Unlike the situation under the Shah when possession of even one undesirable book was grounds for imprisonment, freedom of press and expression is fairly widespread in Iran. Under the Shah, only a handful of newspapers could publish -- and all with the government line. Today there are more than 80 licensed papers and magazines of diverse viewpoints and around 800 actually published. Close to two million new book titles have been published, and Karl Marx is a runaway best-seller.

"For the first time in 2,500 years, Iran has elected a president, and for the first time in 25 years, Iran has held a democratic election," the American delegation pointed out. "More than 14 million participated, as compared to only one million who voted in the Shah's referendum on the 'White Revolution.'"

Nobody is suggesting that "14 million Iranians can't be wrong" (as Barry Goldwater once said of 27 million Americans). Iran's revolution faces serious problems which even its adherents concede -- in the areas of women's rights, the banning of all left-wing presidential candidate on technical grounds, and particularly regarding the rights of national minorities (about which, James Cockroft says, "the Revolutionary Council is very self critical"). What they are suggesting, emphatically, is that 35 million Iranians can't be ignored. As the Shah and the U.S. should already have learned by now.

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PRISONS

U.S. PRISONS CHIEF CALLS "INCAPACITATION" A "VALID PURPOSE OF INCARCERATION"

by Scott Myers
Liberation News Service

(Editor's note: A rumble at Attica this winter, leading to injuries to 18 guards and four prisoners, was quickly overshadowed by the bloody prisoner uprising in New Mexico on February 2 in which 36 prisoners were killed. The connection, although not well publicized, is clear. Both prisons were guilty of overcrowding, poor medical care and official brutality. The current ACLU suit detailing violations of rights and basic standards for health and safety at the New Mexico penitentiary does not lend much credence to the suggestion of the Wall Street Journal that the violence was the result of excess "flexibility" and "leniency." Rather it seems to confirm long-time prisoners' rights activist Scott Myers's appraisal that "rehabilitation in prisons has come to an end with the close of the decade." In the following article, Myers reviews recent literature by penal "experts" which argues for a policy of "incapacitation" and "retribution" -- a policy Myers calls by another name; genocide.)

Every year the U.S. Bureau of Prisons publishes an official Facilities manual the federal prison system, in ever so nice language, and promotes it as a model of modern corrections. The manual contains a write-up on each of the federal prisons, photos, maps and organizational charts, as well as an introductory statement by long-time Bureau of Prisons chief Norman Carlson.

In his introduction, Carlson outlines BOP policy, its purposes and implementation methods. He usually issues platitudes about rehabilitation and treatment along with reassurances that punishment, retribution and deterrence have not disappeared from the BOP's game plan.

In 1978, however, Carlson apparently decided to unveil a new weapon in the plan. "There has been a shift in philosophy," he wrote in the 1978 manual. "For many years, the major goal of incarceration was the rehabilitation of offenders. Within the Federal Prisons System, we are trying to strike a new balance which recognizes that retribution, deterrence and incapacitation are also valid reasons for incarceration."

Carlson went on to deny the validity of the "treatment" model of corrections, but the important point had been made: incapacitating people was a legitimate job of the U.S. Bureau of Prisons. Carlson's views cannot be taken lightly. In the BOP he heads a billion dollar federal agency, administering 49 institutions. And his long tenure has given him stature not unlike what J. Edgar Hoover was to the FBI or William Colby to the CIA.

But Carlson is not the only one trying to sell

the idea that a cheap, efficient way to deal with prisoners is to incapacitate them.

According to Dr. Marlene W. Lehtinen of the University of Utah, there are many ways to do it. And where more research need to be done, well, prisoners could be used for that too. Among the enlightened methods Dr. Lehtinen suggests in an article in the Quarterly Journal of Corrections called "Technological Incapacitation: A Neglected Alternative" are temporary crippling, psychosurgery, neurosurgery, electronic stimulation of the brain, drug implantation and radio telemetry.

The latter two methods involve the implanting of an alarm system in the parolee's or probationer's body. When the individual leaves his designated geographical area, the alarm system, presumably electronic, "goes off," releasing either immobilizing drugs into the bloodstream or an electro-shock which would serve the same purpose.

Dr. Lehtinen concludes her article by saying: "New technologies are emerging that make programs of technological incapacitation realistic. Research should be directed toward developing and refining the technological incapacitation measures which can be used within the limiting conditions. In the future, we will see extensive use of technologies of incapaciation, not as a part of a science fiction fantasy, but as realistic programs that are more economical as well as more effective, while being less debilitating and cruel to offenders. The future of our prison system lies in the application of new technologies to the age old problem of social control."

The statement evokes pictures of an unknown Jew hanging limp in a parachute in an un-pressurized cabin of a Nazi airplane flying at 50,000 feet -- a failed experiment, though actually a success in the demonic moral worl of the Nazis. At least that analogy seems appropriate to people concerned with prisoners' rights, who ask what kind of a world we are headed toward when important government officials such as Norman Carlson provide legitimacy for genocidal penological theories such as "incapacitation"? Or when we see behavior control units like the Marion, Illinois Federal Prison's or the Marquette State Prison Control Center or H-House in Georgia or the other units like them in so many other U.S. prisons?

People concerned about these questions might also like to write Norman Carlson and ask him for a full explanation of his use of the word "incapacitation" and how the BOP implements this policy. The address is U.S. Bureau of Prisons, Washington, D.C. 20534.

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HARVARD STUDENTS SAY NO TO HARBERGER:
A TRAIL OF BLOOD RUNS FROM CHICAGO TO SANTIAGO

BY Mark Sommer
Liberation News Service

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. (LNS) -- Harvard University student opposition continues over the appointment of Arnold Harberger, chairperson of the University of Chicago economics department and advisor to the repressive military junta in Chile, to the post of director of the Harvard Institute for International Development (HIID).

Over 100 students recently marched on the HIID building chanting, "Harvard students say no way, We won't front for Pinochet" and "Death and repression in Santiago bear a postmark from Chicago," the latter a reference to the economic advisory assistance that Pinochet has received from Harberger and fellow University of Chicago economist Milton Friedman. Harberger was visiting the campus on Harvard President Derek Bok's invitation to address Institute staffers.

At a rally earlier in the day, speakers attacked President Bok's justification that the University should be free of any political or moral considerations in hiring policies. "Harberger's advice on policy is not value-free," noted Professor John Womack, Jr. "It is politics."

The Harberger appointment and the issue of university investments in South Africa are both examples of the school's "refusal to be responsible for its political actions," said student Charley Hale.

A spokesperson for the Chilean Solidarity Committee spoke about the social effects of Harberger's "shock treatment" economic policies in Chile. Junta policies advocated by "the Chicago boys" have created a situation where 75 percent of the children are malnourished and where the minimum wage provides less than half of the minimum satisfactory level of consumption, according to the World Health Organization. "How do we measure the continued human suffering these controversies have caused?" she asked.

The following day, at a debate sponsored by the Latin American Students Association, a majority of the more than 300 students in attendance indicated their disapproval with Harberger as he debated two faculty members opposed to his appointment.

Harberger discounted any relationship between economic policies he espouses and the repression in Chile. "I was convinced by my informants in the State Department that Chile was somewhere in the middle of the world as far as its degree of repression."

Harberger has not yet accepted the post with HIID, saying he may mull over the offer for a few weeks. In the meantime, however, three of the six Institute members not overseas have reportedly joined the student opposition in expressing strong reservations about his appointment. In addition to any criticism connected to Harberger's Santiago connection, they have contended that Harberger lacks the multi-disciplinary approach to the problems of development needed for the job.

On Thursday, February 21, about 75 students confronted President Bok, again insisting that Harberger's appointment be withdrawn. Bok once again clung to his stand that politics and morality should not be criteria in faculty selection, embellishing it with an implied threat against his critics. He warned of "a move to the right in the near future" which could endanger left-leaning faculty if political criteria were to be used. One student wondered whether or not Harvard was

being hypocritical when at the same time it was extending an invitation to Soviet dissident Andrei Sakharov under the guise of political freedom. Another student charged that Bok's refusal to consider any type of "political and moral criteria" is itself a political and moral choice with implications far beyond the university.

The students have formed a coalition, Students Opposed to Harberger, and have vowed to continue attacking Harberger's appointment.

"The Black Students Association is involved because Blacks have got to engage in direct action in confronting issues of insensitivity and unconcern," Eugene Green told LNS.

He added that students want to prevent Harberger's appointment because of a fear that his economic policies could be put into effect through the Institute.

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STUDENTS/YOUTH

MICHIGAN CONFERENCE & PROTESTS HIGHLIGHT UPSURGE IN HIGH SCHOOL ORGANIZING

by Royd Buchele

LIBeration News Service

ANN ARBOR, Michigan (LNS) -- Over the past few months there has been an upsurge in high school student organizing in Michigan and throughout the country, marked by protests, underground newspapers, and a recent Detroit conference aimed at building a citywide student union. Organizers are once again finding that students want to get involved around both repressive policies in the schools and issues like the draft and nuclear power.

Last year, 2000 students at Detroit's Cass Tech High School demonstrated against regulations requiring them to wear ID cards at school. After the demonstration, the rule was revoked. The demonstration brought together students who are now attempting to start a citywide student union. An organizing committee is now publishing a paper and distributing it citywide to get students interested in the union. And at a Student Organizing Conference during January, 25 students gathered to discuss the future direction of the union.

Andrew Walden, an organizer of the Student Union Organizing Coalition, had hoped for a larger turnout. "There aren't any big issues that students can be mobilized around now. But Redford High School recently instituted a policy stating that students would be flunked if they accumulated six absences. That may spark some resistance."

In Ann Arbor, Michigan, students from Huron High School supported a long, drawn-out strike by school secretaries. The strike was suspiciously settled a day before a planned student walkout in support of the secretaries. Eight hundred people participated in a rally that day anyway, at which the union thanked the students for their support.

Student organizers at Ann Arbor's Pioneer High organized a "late-in" protesting a new repressive attendance policy. Nearly 500 students congregated in the halls after the bell had rung for fourth hour. As administrators scurried around imploring students to return to class, the students chanted, "Hell no, we won't go," and "Two, four, six, eight, we will not cooperate."

In Taylor, Michigan, 30 percent of Truman High School students called in sick with "blackboard flu" to protest cutbacks in school curriculum to offset a school deficit. Student organizers expect cutbacks in educational services to be a major issue in the '80s, one which students, teachers and parents can unite around to demand more community control of the schools.

Alliances of this sort with progressive adults could prove extremely valuable to high school students, who have few resources, and little experience. But with educational cutbacks, the draft and other issues affecting them so directly, student leaders aren't looking to anyone else to get them moving. They are convinced that students have the potential to be at the cutting edge of a social movement, and that with help the high school student movement will continue to grow.

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Royd Buchele is a student at Pioneer High School, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

NATIVE AMERICANS

"WE ARE A HUMAN SACRIFICE FOR PROGRESS" COLVILLE TRIBES BATTLE MINING DEVELOPMENT

NEW YORK (LNS) -- Members from four districts of the Colville Confederated Tribes in Washington state have formed a coalition to defeat a mining lease tentatively by the Tribal Business Council. The Preservation of Mount Tolman Alliance was founded last November "to oppose any and all mining within the boundaries of the reservation, because of the destructive impact it will have." And now the PMTA has called for help from the anti-nuclear movement to fend off mining of uranium which has also been discovered on the reservation.

The immediate danger to tribal lands is the Mount Tolman Project, which would open up more than 10,000 acres of a sacred ancestral mountain for open-pit mining by Amax, Inc. The Tribal Council sees the mining project as a way to replace jobs lost as the logging industry in Washington declines. But the PMTA charges that "their actions are not honest or sound, but very injurious to the tribe."

The PMTA has held a series of workshops and press conferences to publicize the dangers associated with the mining of (cont. on inside front)

WOMEN/ABORTION RIGHTS

POLL SHOWS VOTER SUPPORT FOR ABORTION RIGHTS

NEW YORK (LNS) -- As the Supreme Court prepares to hear arguments on Medicaid funding of abortion and the 1980 election campaign heats up pro- and anti-abortion organizing across the country, the National Abortion Rights Action League (NARAL) has released data from the first systematic nationwide voter poll examining abortion sentiments and voter behavior. The findings indicate, as other surveys have in the past, that "right-to-life" forces are much noisier than they are numerous. "No matter how we look at poll statistics, there are more of 'us' than there are of 'them,'" commented NARAL official Reverend Beatrice Blair, "more individuals who think pro-choice and will vote pro-choice in November."

The telephone survey, conducted in August 1979 and released this January, shows that 88 percent of registered voters believe abortion should remain legal in all or some circumstances. It further indicates that those who believe abortion should be legal "under all circumstances" outnumber those who would outlaw it completely by more than two to one (19 percent to 8 percent).

As NARAL launched a campaign to build support for pro-choice candidates in the elections, results of the poll show that more than twice as many voters (17 percent) consider the pro-choice stand of a candidate important in their voting decisions as consider an anti-choice stand very important.

On the question of Medicaid funding now before the Supreme Court, the poll found voter sentiment almost evenly divided. When the question was first posed, opponents of Medicaid funding slightly outnumbered supporters. But when it was pointed out that Medicaid does pay for other medical care for the poor including childbirth, a significant number of those who initially opposed government money for abortions for poor women changed their views. Following this reminder, a slim 51 percent majority said they favored Medicaid funding.

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ZIMBABWE

OBSERVERS REPORT INTIMIDATION IN RHODESIA ELECTIONS

(Editor's note: As LNS was going to press, we received the following emergency report from George M. Houser and Tilden LeMelle, members of a four-person American delegation observing the election process in Zimbabwe. Houser is executive director of the American Committee on Africa, LeMelle a professor at Hunter College. Other members of the team of observers are Cynthia Cannady, an attorney from Washington, D.C. representing TransAfrica, a Black American lobbying organization, and Edgar Lockwood, director of the Washington Office on Africa.)

RHODESIA, Feb. 20 -- Free and fair elections in the usual sense are impossible in Rhodesia now. The best that can be said is that if results are accepted without a complete breakdown, a tolerable peace may be realized.

Guns are everywhere -- the Rhodesian army, the so-called auxiliaries, some 22,000 representing politically the muscle for Muzorewa, some guerrilla groups still at large outside assembly points, and individual whites carrying rifles and revolvers as they travel around.

In the country side the people are certainly intimidated. In our experience so far we have seen how this intimidation works against ZANU(PF) and favors Muzorewa. In two tribal trust lands south of Salisbury some 60 miles, we have seen how the auxiliaries use their guns to intimidate people favorable to ZANU(PF) -- by beatings and threats aimed at keeping people from attending ZANU rallies. We ourselves were surrounded by regular Rhodesian security forces at gunpoint with threats of killing our ZANU companions as "terrorists." We were interrogated at the army base in Chiota reserve, then by the Special Branch at police headquarters at Marandellas.

"Intimidation? We felt it.

"Virtually all whites here are for Muzorewa. The white landowners will threaten their workers with loss of job if they don't vote for UANC. Sithole told us this happened in April elections and will happen this time.

"The white press is completely biased.- blaming all violence on "terrorists" meaning ZANLA and ZIPRA. No blame on security forces or auziliaries.

"Our observations will be broadened in the days to come through visits to other areas of the country."

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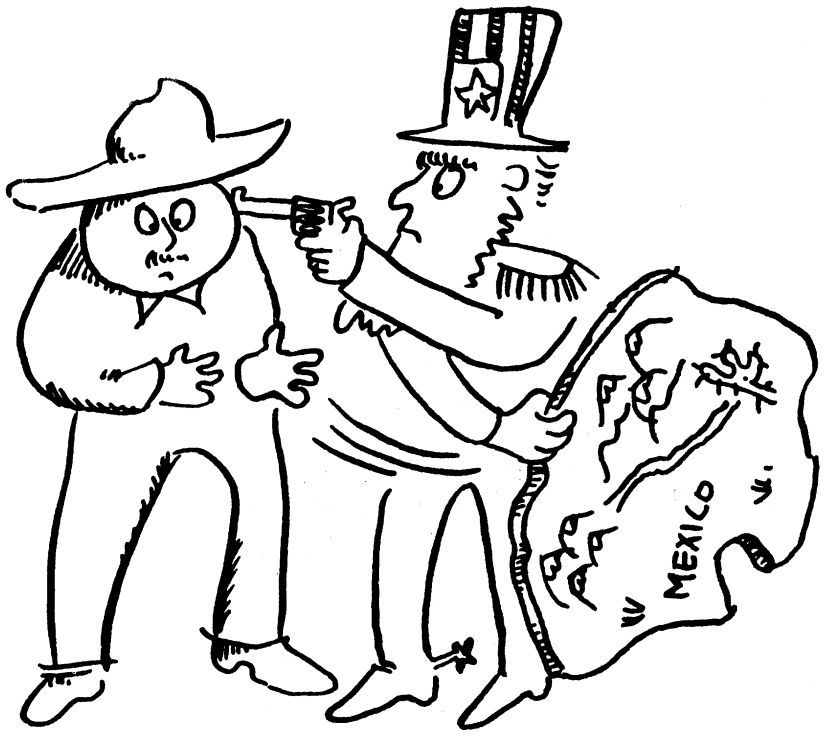
A NOTE TO LNS SUBSCRIBERS:

If you wonder why the type on this page is so big and why the type on the rest of the pages looks so ragged, the explanation is simple. A few weeks ago our office was broken into and the Selectric typewriter which we normall use to type stencils was stolen. So far we haven't been able to scrape together the money to replace it. So if you owe any back bills or can afford a donation, now would be a good time.



HE'S SICK, HOMELESS AND UNLOVED.

ABANDONED BY HIS FRIENDS. AFRAID TO SHOW HIS FACE. LET HIM KNOW THERE IS SOMEONE WHO CARES . . . SOMEONE WHO WANTS TO HELP. HE DOESN'T NEED MUCH. A CHAUFFEUR, A COOK, A GARDENER, THE BARE NECESSITIES. PLEASE HELP.

ADOPT A SHAH

ADOPT A SHAH

YES I'D LIKE TO ADOPT A SHAH . . . ☐
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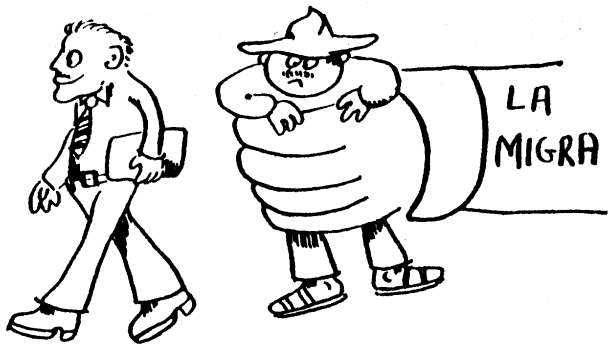

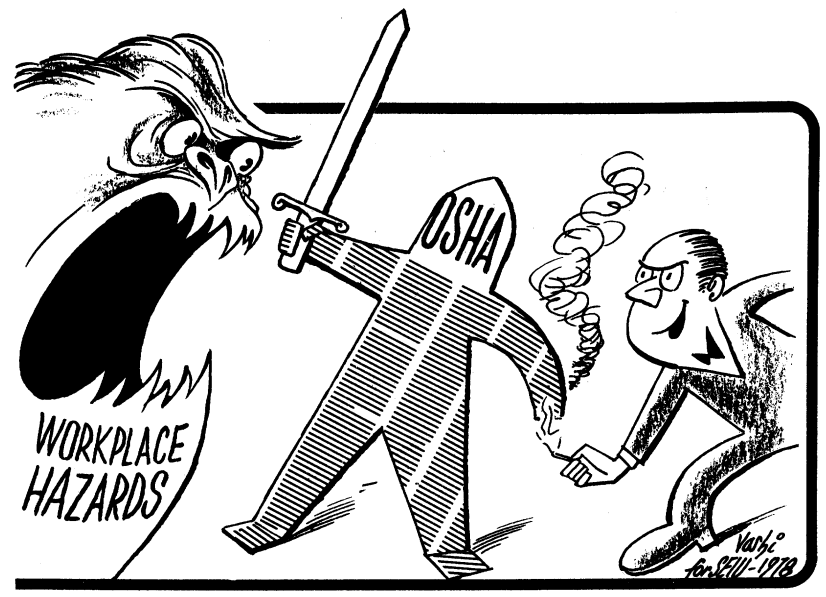

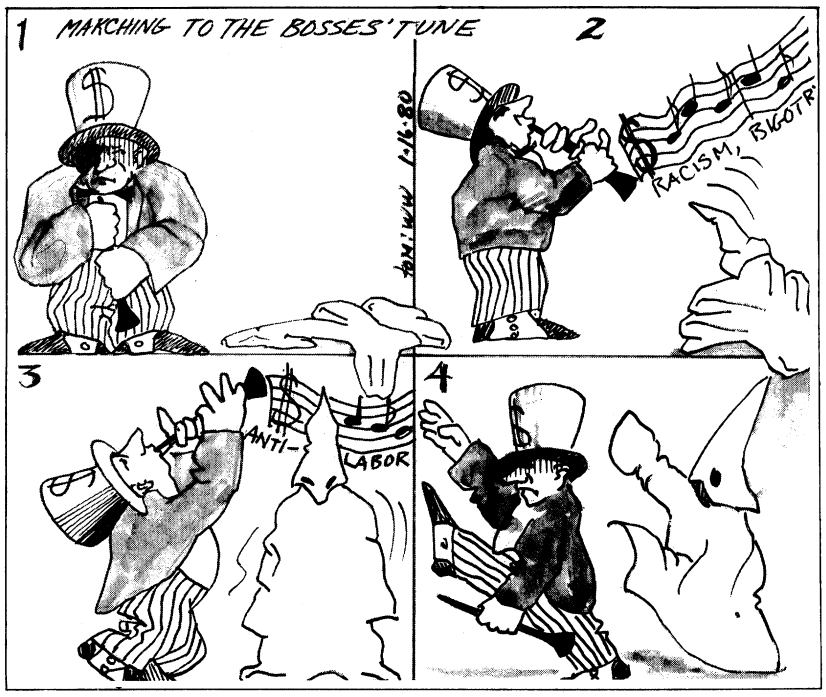

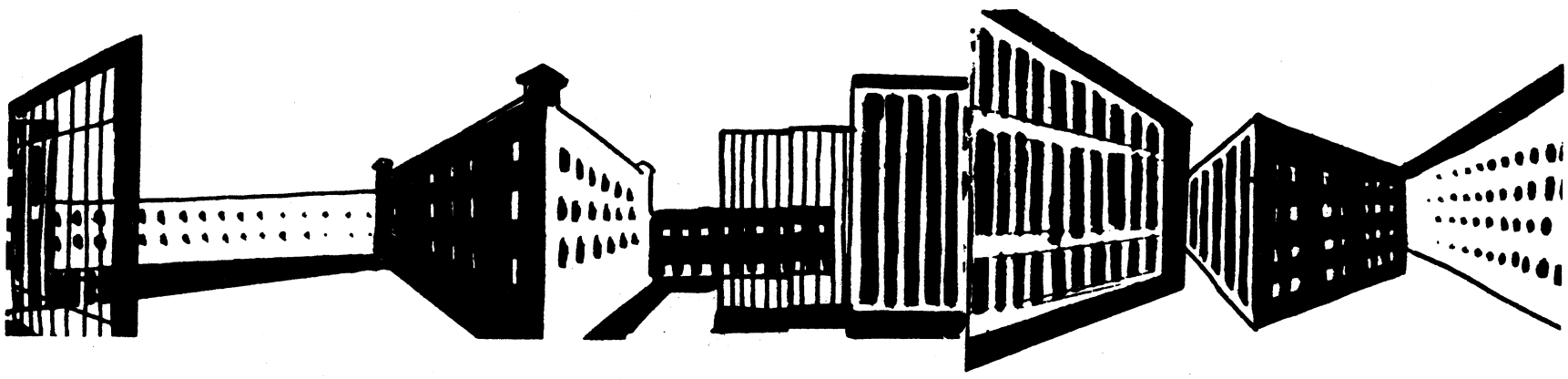

#982

UPPER RIGHT CREDIT:
John Nichols/El Otro Lado/LNS
see story page 4

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UPPER LEFT CREDIT:
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see story page 4

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UPPER MIDDLE RIGHT CREDIT:
Mike Peters/Guardian/LNS
see story page 6

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UPPER MIDDLE LEFT CREDIT:
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LOWER MIDDLE RIGHT CREDIT:
Tom/Worker's World/LNS

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UPPER MIDDLE LEFT CREDIT:
Vashi/SEIU/LNS

see story page 4

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LOWER CREDIT:Upstream/LNS
see story page 7

STOP THE U.S. WAR DRIVE
NO DRAFT
NO U.S. WAR
DRAFT THE SHAH
STOP the DRAFT
before it gets started
FIGHT REGISTRATION
against war

STOP the Draft—
Before It Gets Started!

#982

A SAVAK victim.
This photo was taken directly from the files of the Shah's CIA-trained secret police.

CREDIT:N.Y. Committee to Send the Shah Back to Iran/LNS
see story page 6

#982

Soroor Aladpoush. Both she and her brother became victims of SAVAK. The family was outspoken in their opposition to the Shah's government.

CREDIT:N.Y. Committee to Send the Shah Back to Iran/LNS
see story page 6

#982

Febuary 1, 1980. Millions celebrate the anniversary of the return of Kohmeini.

CREDIT:Eva Cockcroft/LNS
see story page 6

#982

Petitions to fight the draft are being circulated nationwide.

CREDIT:Tom Tuthill/LNS

#982

1,500 participated in the in the Febuary 9 march from Times Square to the Carter Campaign Headquarters on 54th street.

CREDIT:Stan Sierakowski/LNS